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UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT

Report of the Seminar on Regional Economic Arrangements and their Relationship with the Multilateral Trading System

held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva,
from 15 to 17 January 1996

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Seminar on Regional Economic Arrangements and their Relationship with the Multilateral Trading System was held at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, from 15 to 17 January 1996. In the course of the Seminar, there were 2 formal meetings and 6 informal meetings.

Introductory statements

2. The **Chairman** said that UNCTAD VIII had requested the Trade and Development Board to review the implications of emerging regional free trade and economic integration agreements for developing countries and for the international trading system and to promote regional and subregional integration, particularly among developing countries, as a complementary way of strengthening the trade liberalization process in the world economy. In response to this request, the Board had decided to convene a Seminar on Regional Economic Arrangements and their Relationship with the Multilateral Trading System. The main purpose of the Seminar was therefore to evaluate the implications of growing regionalism for trade and development of developing countries, as well as for the multilateral trading system, and to explore possible criteria for dealing with them at the multilateral level.

3. Analysis of emerging regional integration and its impact on the developing economies was a most important task and one which UNCTAD should undertake. The view was taken by some that the issue of regional integration could be covered by WTO, but in WTO the issue of regional integration was examined in the context of the application of Article XXIV of GATT 1994 and Article 5 of the GATS, while the issues to be discussed in UNCTAD would be much wider in scope. In addition, the issue of economic integration among developing countries and analysis of the implications of regionalism were of the greatest importance for the developing economies, and UNCTAD was therefore an appropriate forum for examination of the issue of regionalism.

4. The **Secretary-General of UNCTAD** said that regionalism was here to stay, and that was paradoxical, since, during the Uruguay Round negotiations, there had been a very strong current of opinion that had considered regionalism more as a substitute for the possible failure of the multilateral negotiations than as an historic trend. However, despite the successful conclusion of the Round, despite the foundation of the WTO, and despite the fact that the conclusion of the Round had in some respects made regional integration more difficult than before, existing integration projects had been pursued and new projects had developed, some of them with potentially very far-reaching implications, such as APEC. This apparent contradiction between a multilateral and a regional approach to trade liberalization thus gave rise to an apparent paradox which deserved consideration by the Seminar.

5. The issue before the Seminar was connected not only with liberalization, but also with the central trend of the world economy today - the trend towards globalization. In that connection, one possible definition of globalization was the trend towards the formation of a unified economic space, and it might therefore be asked whether it was not contradictory to try to create a unified

economic space on a planetary level and at the same time to create regional economic spaces, unless those regional economic spaces were seen as building blocks and part of that bigger effort. The issue before the Seminar was not, therefore, only a matter of trade, but also a question of the world economy as a whole, involving investment, technology, money and finance.

6. The explanation for the interest in regionalism lay in a variety of factors, including the fact that integration groupings were an avenue for removing barriers to trade beyond what could be achieved in the Uruguay Round Agreements, as well as the fact that business-sector interest in gaining better market access and enhanced investment opportunities had also been an important force in stimulating Governments to seek new opportunities. But there was also an element of what could be called an insurance policy, i.e. countries were accepting the idea of joining a regional grouping for the first time because they thus felt surer of not being denied access to markets. Another possible reason was the "bicycle effect"; after very intensive trade negotiations, there was a risk of losing much of the accumulated energy or even some retrogression, and one way of keeping up the momentum was through regional initiatives. Beyond those considerations of a more traditional trade or economic nature, however, he also saw very powerful interests of a more political and strategic nature. For example, in the most successful attempt at integration so far, the European Union, powerful political and strategic factors had always been present. Finally, another possible explanation why the predictions that the conclusion of the Uruguay Round would bring about reduced interest in regionalism had not materialized lay in the change in the basic philosophy of the major trading nations regarding multilateralism, which was no longer viewed as the exclusive avenue towards trade liberalization. These nations had developed a more pragmatic approach, in which trading partners would pursue trade liberalization either through multilateralism or through regional approaches, depending on which of them appeared to offer better prospects in the short term.

7. The development of principles and criteria for the behaviour of regional integration arrangements would help to tie these arrangements more firmly to multilateral disciplines. Article XXIV of the GATT had not provided sufficient criteria for assessing the effects of regional integration arrangements on trade and development, and although the final act of the Uruguay Round had provided a tighter interpretation, additional efforts would be needed in that respect. The same applied also to Article 5 of the General Agreement on Trade in Services. In that context, and with respect to development consciousness, integration groupings should bear a special responsibility regarding their implications for weaker trading partners, particularly developing countries.

8. With regard to regional economic integration among developing countries, he pointed out that this could be an important stepping stone towards the full integration of regional economies into the world economy. A regular partnership dialogue between developed and developing countries could be one promising avenue for identifying possible types of international support for such efforts, and for many developing countries, reaching accommodation within large regional groupings might be a pragmatic and realistic approach. Others might choose the easier option of negotiating bilateral agreements, while still others might be forced to stay outside and to risk marginalization, with a potentially harmful impact on their development prospects. Overall, however, it remained crucial to pursue further the route of multilateral negotiations.

9. In conclusion, he expressed his belief that the Seminar would stake out common ground for assessing and monitoring the implications of regional integration arrangements for trade and development and the mutual trading system and that a stimulating and thought-provoking outcome could prepare the ground for successful work on regional integration issues at UNCTAD IX.

Chapter I

IMPLICATIONS OF THE DYNAMISM OF LARGE ECONOMIC SPACES: (a) IMPLICATIONS FOR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES REGARDING TRADE AND INVESTMENT AND POSSIBLE POLICY RESPONSES; (b) EXPANSION INTO NEW SECTORS

(Agenda item 3)

REGIONALISM AND THE MULTILATERAL TRADING SYSTEM

(Agenda item 4)

SCOPE FOR INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AND SUPPORT TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES, INCLUDING MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN ECONOMIC INTEGRATION AMONG THEM

(Agenda item 5)

10. For its consideration of these items, the Seminar had before it the following documentation:

"Major new developments in large economic spaces and regional integration processes and their implications: report by the UNCTAD secretariat" (TD/B/SEM.1/2 and Add.1);

"Evaluation of major developments in the area of economic cooperation among developing countries, including implications of the Uruguay Round results on ECDC arrangements and regular consultations, technical support, assistance and skill development: report by the UNCTAD secretariat" (TD/B/CN.3/14) (background document);

"The relationship between regionalism and the multilateral trading system" (UNCTAD/ITD/14) (background document);

"Regionalism and Africa's development" (UNCTAD/ITD/18) (background document);

"Rapidly emerging regional integration systems: implications for the Asian developing countries and possible policy responses" (UNCTAD/ITD/19) (background document);

"Large economic spaces: options for Latin America and the Caribbean" (UNCTAD/ITD/20) (background paper).

11. The **Officer-in-charge of the Structural Adjustment, Economic Reforms and Enlarged Economic Spaces Branch**, referring to the major new developments since 1993 in respect of large economic spaces and regional integration processes, said that potential risks of trade and investment diversion still existed, as high trade barriers remained for certain sectors and other highly important aspects of integration were not sufficiently covered by WTO and other mechanisms. The secretariat document placed the main emphasis on the more specific implications

of the dynamism of large economic spaces, in particular NAFTA and the EU, for developing countries, and the three regional papers elaborated on these implications, with a more specific focus on the perspective of countries in the respective regions.

12. Chapter III of the main secretariat report (TD/B/SEM.1/2), as well as the regional studies, looked into the question as to whether and how developing countries could cope with this new and lasting phenomenon. In this connection, the main recommendations to developing countries were: to rapidly upgrade their competitiveness; to strengthen their own subregional and regional integration groupings; to strengthen national policies for increasing competitiveness and diversifying export patterns towards the new and dynamic markets which frequently lay in other developing countries; and lastly to support prescheduled negotiations within WTO, which would be the most effective route.

13. Concerning agenda item 4, the conceptual issue of the compatibility of regionalism with true multilateralism could be looked at from the angle of an economic comparison of the advantages and limitations of both approaches, the role which integration groupings played in multilateral negotiations, the question of ensuring the consistency of regional arrangements with existing multilateral rules, and the areas where multilateral rules could benefit from clarification and improvement. In this context, the documentation before the Seminar put forward some ideas on how to ensure that groupings were in fact outward-oriented and identified some particular areas where it would be useful to explore the feasibility of clarifying or strengthening existing international rules, for example in respect of rules of origin, preferential government procurement, the conditions for the extension of anti-dumping, etc.

14. In conclusion, he expressed his conviction that the Seminar could make a valuable contribution to clarifying conceptual issues and his hope that it would be possible to suggest modalities for ensuring that regional integration imparted new dynamism to global growth, enhanced trade and development opportunities for all countries, and supported a strong multilateral trading system.

Informal meetings

15. The **Seminar** decided to pursue its deliberations in informal meetings.

Action by the Seminar

16. At its 2nd (closing) plenary meeting, on 17 January 1996, the **Seminar** took note of the Chairman's summary and decided to annex it to its report (for the text of the summary, see annex I).

Closing statement

17. The representative of **Egypt** thanked the Japanese Government for its support for the Seminar. The Seminar had been useful and instructive, and it was to be hoped that similar meetings would be organized in future.

Chapter II

ORGANIZATIONAL MATTERS

A. Opening of the Seminar

18. The Seminar on Regional Economic Arrangements and their Relationship with the Multilateral Trading System was opened on 15 January 1996 at the Palais des Nations, Geneva, by Mr. R. Ricupero, Secretary-General of UNCTAD.

B. Election of officers

(Agenda item 1)

19. At its 1st (opening) plenary meeting, on Monday, 15 January 1996, the Seminar elected its officers, as follows:

Chairman: Mr. T. Tsunozaki (Japan)

Vice-Chairman-cum-Rapporteur: Ms. J. Stewart (Jamaica)

C. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work

(Agenda item 2)

20. Also at its opening plenary meeting, the Seminar adopted its provisional agenda (TD/B/SEM.1/1). The agenda was thus as follows:

1. Election of officers
2. Adoption of the agenda and organization of work
3. Implications of the dynamism of large economic spaces:
   (a) Implications for developing countries regarding trade and investment and possible policy responses
   (b) Expansion into new sectors
4. Regionalism and the multilateral trading system
5. Scope for international cooperation and support to developing countries, including measures to strengthen economic integration among them
6. Other business
7. Adoption of the report to the Trade and Development Board

D. Adoption of the report to the Trade and Development Board

(Agenda item 7)

21. At its 2nd (closing) plenary meeting, on 17 January 1996, the Seminar adopted its draft report (TD/B/SEM.1/L.1) and authorized the Rapporteur to complete the text of the report in the light of the proceedings of the closing plenary.

Annex I

CHAIRMAN'S SUMMARY

1. The Seminar attracted great interest and wide participation from all regions, with the attendance of numerous experts from capitals. The debate was lively and benefited from the experiences presented by a number of participants, including many delegates from capitals, and secretariats of integrations groupings, as well as from the comprehensive documentation prepared by the UNCTAD secretariat and several experts. The various agenda items were introduced and the discussions on them were guided by four experts, including two authors of expert studies. Participants expressed their gratitude to the Government of Japan for its financial support for the seminar. This is a summary of some of the issues discussed during the debate.

2. The Seminar, which had been convened by the Trade and Development Board, constituted the follow-up to the deliberations, conclusions and recommendations of the Board at its fortieth session on the evolution and consequences of economic spaces and regional integration processes. Board conclusions 408(XL) had reflected a broad convergence of views on the evaluation of the new features and dynamic expansion of large economic spaces and their effects on third countries, in particular developing countries. The Board had set out certain broad policy principles and guidelines to ensure that regional integration supported the multilateral trading system, took account of its effects on third countries and assumed special responsibility with regard to its development implications.

3. It was noted that integration groupings have rapidly expanded to new countries and new policy areas, even after the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round. The reasons for this dynamism include the fact that regional arrangements are able to complement and go beyond what had been possible at the multilateral level. Economic spaces are no longer limited to the removal of tariffs, but have become multifaceted and multi-sectoral, covering a wide range of policies with a bearing on international trade, investment and development. Further driving forces include business-sector interest in gaining better market access and enhanced investment opportunities, as well as fast technological change which requires vast markets to be cost-efficient.

4. The existing large economic spaces and regional integration arrangements are very different in their nature, scope and depth. Such arrangements can have negative trade and investment diversion effects for third countries, but may also stimulate growth of member States and thus create higher demand for imports from outside the grouping. It was noted that estimates of the impact of regional integration arrangements had shown limited net effects on third countries as a whole. Doubts were however raised about the possibility of isolating the effects of integration from other determinants of trade such as exchange rates. It would be important although difficult to identify what the effects on third countries had actually been.

5. Large economic spaces can have positive development effects for developing-country members. But fears were expressed about possible adverse effects on trade and investment of developing countries outside such groupings, as preferential access is a big advantage on the world's largest consumer markets. These risks are particularly pronounced for those developing countries and regions which do not belong to any such large groupings. Some of them belong to the poorest among the developing countries.

6. The Seminar considered various options as to how developing countries could deal with such situations. Strengthening multilateral liberalization was considered to be important. Membership in regional or subregional groupings among developing countries does not provide benefits comparable to those of large economic spaces, but can facilitate access to them. Problems encountered by integration efforts among developing countries relate to distribution of costs and benefits, scarcity of resources, and political factors such as loss of sovereignty at an early stage. On the other hand, large integration groupings have been instrumental in encouraging subregional integration among developing countries through financial and technical cooperation or the extension of cumulative treatment to groupings under their rules of origin.

7. Joining large economic spaces may constitute an effective policy option, provided that conditions for acceptance and competitiveness can be met. Conditions of reciprocity may be difficult to meet in the short run, even if it is recognized that the donor-recipient type of relations will not be the method for integration in the future. Concrete experiences with cooperation between smaller developing countries and large economic spaces indicate that positive measures taken, such as the GSP and technical and financial cooperation, are not necessarily reflected in increased trade, FDI or industrialization.

8. With regard to weaker trading nations, the importance of strengthening national policies to increase competitiveness and the capacity to respond to the challenges of regionalism was emphasized. Development poles within regional groupings can provide a significant impetus to economic linkages within groupings and to development, provided that appropriate arrangements are made to achieve a better distribution of costs and benefits within the groupings.

9. One expert proposed that groupings taking new steps towards integration should pass on at least part of the mutual preferences to developing countries which are not members in order to mitigate trade diversion effects on them. One way of implementing such a concept would be to improve the GSP. Exports of LDCs should be given duty-free treatment in all sectors. Additional advantages should also be granted to lower-income IDA-eligible developing countries. It was also suggested that the GSP should be made durable in order to provide stability for investment decisions. He further proposed that consideration should be given to providing more rights to non-member countries under GATT. Paragraph 5 of Article XXIV of GATT spells out conditions to be met by customs unions and free trade areas. One of the major restraints is the requirement that trade measures at the time of the formation of a customs union should not be more restrictive than those imposed prior to its formation. The change in duties faced by non-members as compared to members should be taken into account. On the other hand, it was stressed that more rights for non-member countries beyond those already accorded under Article XXIV of GATT would imply a modification of this provision.

10. Several delegations pointed out that large economic spaces are increasingly expanding into new sectors which have substantial implications for third countries and the multilateral trading system. They stated that the spread into non-trade areas brings about a situation where existing multilateral rules focusing on tariffs and trade are not sufficient to regulate groupings' activities and protect third-country interests. In cases where new areas are not covered by multilateral discipline, there is no defense for a non-member in relation to what regional groupings can do. The multilateral system should be able to supervise what regional groupings do.

11. Labour standards, movement of labour, immigration rules and social standards were pointed out as areas where economic integration is progressing and indeed as essential components for reaching socially balanced results. Nonetheless, questions also arise concerning the extent to which integration in these areas may tighten conditions for access to regional labour markets by third countries. Furthermore, attention was drawn to the relevance of the results of the Copenhagen Conference in 1995 and to existing ILO conventions.

12. Regional integration places more and more emphasis on investment and technology. Regional arrangements may comprise preferential liberalization of mutual investments to the extent that this had not been accomplished previously under OECD. For third countries, there may be important risks of investment diversion arising from preferential liberalization or the incentives to invest in large regional markets. Such effects were considered particularly important with regard to the growth prospects of third developing countries. Further analysis is required to determine the extent to which major changes in investment flows to member countries of regional groupings can be attributed to integration or other reasons.

13. In groupings among developing countries, the importance of non-trade issues should be fully recognized. Smaller and least developed countries would gain from integration that pursues dynamic objectives, and cooperation in infrastructure, investment and human resource development can accelerate development. On the other hand, trade within developing-country groupings is a small percentage of total trade, largely because the economic operators are not fully aware of the existing trade and investment opportunities, and partly because of lack of marketing skills. A narrow production base and inadequate transportation and communication links also add to the problem of expanding intra-trade.

14. There was intensive debate about the relationship between regionalism and the multilateral trading system. Rapid progress in regionalism in spite of the successful conclusion of the Uruguay Round can be perceived as a paradox, as the Uruguay Round had been expected to lessen the need and attractiveness of regional arrangements. A view was expressed that there is a dynamic interaction between regional liberalization and multilateral liberalization, ultimately increasing the degree of liberalization in trade and investment in the world economy, and that this dynamism should be utilized for further progress.

15. Some delegations felt that whether regional integration groupings are stumbling blocks or building blocks for the further development of the multilateral trading system depends on whether they are open and outward-oriented, but there is no guarantee that this will actually be the case.

16. Concerns were raised about the rapidly expanding network of various types of association arrangements with different layers of preferential advantages centred around major trading nations. In reply, it was pointed out that these arrangements imply a dynamic process of liberalization as they are extended progressively to a larger number of countries. This will ultimately facilitate multilateralization of advantages.

17. Many participants favoured a strengthening of the multilateral trading system and the effective application of its rules with regard to regional integration arrangements. It was considered that rules dealing only with tariffs and trade aspects are insufficient to capture the full dimension of such arrangements. Some participants believed that supervision of regional arrangements by the international community should be strengthened. Attention was also drawn to the IMF policy guidelines for regional arrangements: regional arrangements should be in accordance with WTO principles; unilateral liberalization should precede or accompany new arrangements, in particular if MFN tariffs are high; arrangements should remain open to the accession of new members on the basis of clearly defined rules; discipline in the use of anti-dumping and other contingency measures should be strengthened; there should be simple, transparent and liberal rules of origin; and arrangements should engage in deep integration across sectors.

18. It was stressed that regional arrangements must be WTO-consistent. Furthermore, it was proposed that Article XXIV of GATT needs to be further strengthened and reinterpreted in a dynamic manner. One delegation expressed the view that the present relevant WTO provisions are fully sufficient as far as trade is concerned. Existing multilateral commitments under Article XXIV of GATT, Article V of GATS, the Enabling Clause and Part IV of GATT should be observed.

19. Different forms of integration may imply different degrees of openness and outward orientation. One expert explained that APEC has developed a specific approach to regional liberalization of trade and investment which will rely on such methods as advanced implementation of Uruguay Round commitments on an MFN basis and concerted national liberalization programmes subject to common monitoring. It is intended that APEC concessions will be extended to other developing countries without reciprocity. Sensitive sectors can be dealt with in future multilateral negotiations. APEC will either proceed on an unconditional MFN basis or form a free trade area compatible with WTO commitments. Doubts were expressed as to how far liberalization could progress within an informal and loose framework on a non-contractual basis. It was noted that trade facilitation measures of APEC are being pursued in an open manner which allows even non-APEC countries to participate. One expert expressed the view that, from a certain degree of integration onwards, it becomes difficult to practice the concept of open regionalism.

20. Some delegates held the view that integration in new areas needs to be brought under efficient multilateral discipline. Opportunities need to be provided to third countries to raise their concerns and engage in consultations.

21. The rules evolving within each individual grouping separately regarding investment, labour, the environment and other new areas may lead to discrepancies between them. It may become difficult to adjust them ex post, and some delegates noted that this underlines the importance of providing a multilateral basis for

such rule-making at an early stage. On the other hand, regional groupings could be considered as "laboratories" for establishing new rules for application at the multilateral level on the basis of their operating experiences.

22. The issue of regionalism is continuing in nature and will stay on the international agenda. The international community should keep this issue under careful surveillance within the competent international organizations. Apart from WTO, UNCTAD has an important role to play in the continuation of the mandate of Cartagena and conclusions 408(XL) of the Trade and Development Board. Some participants in the Seminar proposed that UNCTAD IX should provide for continuing deliberations on the implications of regional arrangements.

23. It was suggested by some participants that further negotiations on multilateral liberalization and the extension of the scope of the multilateral trading system would substantially alleviate remaining concerns relating to regionalism. In this connection, the Singapore Ministerial Meeting will provide an important avenue for strengthening the multilateral trading system. The fact that the General Assembly had assigned an important role to UNCTAD in the preparations for that meeting was welcomed.

24. Many delegations stressed the need for international cooperation and support to developing countries to respond to the challenges of regionalism, including measures to strengthen economic integration among them.

25. It was proposed by some participants that further studies should be undertaken to identify and evaluate the positive and negative consequences for members and non-members of new groupings and in particular of integration schemes regarding investment, services and other new areas. It was also suggested that studies should be undertaken of integration processes among economies in transition.

26. Certain participants suggested that support should further be extended to developing countries by integration groupings and competent international organizations in identifying new opportunities that may arise from regional integration and assisting them to make use of them.

27. It was further suggested by some participants that support in respect of evaluating various policy options for developing countries to adjust and respond to the new challenges of regional arrangements should be continued and expanded by UNCTAD.

28. The Seminar noted with interest the presentations by various delegations of national experiences with regional integration among developing countries and in particular the challenges facing developing countries in their integration efforts. The Seminar also benefited from the contribution of representatives from various regional groupings.

29. The need to support the strengthening of subregional and regional integration among developing countries was generally agreed upon. Groupings extended their appreciation for the support they received from developed countries' integration groupings, EU, other bilateral donors, UNCTAD, ITC and other international organizations.

30. In order to exploit the full potential of subregional and regional integration among developing countries, substantial further support is, however, required with regard to strengthening the economic capacities of member States and their ongoing economic and social reform processes and providing the necessary infrastructure for successful integration. Important further aspects where exchange of experience and cooperation are essential include such areas as strengthening the involvement of the private sector in the integration process and devising a satisfactory solution to the problem of distribution of costs and benefits amongst member States.

31. FDI home countries should wherever possible promote investment and joint ventures to strengthen the capacity and industrial base for diversifying production and export patterns, which are indispensable for low-income developing countries to integrate themselves into the regional and world economy.

32. The participants welcomed the extensive support programmes of the EU and Japan's Partners for Progress (PFP) scheme. They also expressed appreciation with regard to the potential residing in the partnership dialogue promoted by UNCTAD as a means of mobilizing support for medium-term programmes and projects in the field of ECDC and subregional integration among developing countries. It also provides an opportunity for enhanced cooperation and coordination of donor countries' activities.

Annex II

ATTENDANCE */

1. The following States members of UNCTAD were represented at the Seminar:

Algeria
Angola
Australia
Bangladesh
Belarus
Bhutan
Bolivia
Brazil
Brunei Darussalam
Bulgaria
Burundi
Canada
China
Costa Rica
Cuba
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Ethiopia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Guatemala
Guinea
Honduras
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Italy
Jamaica
Japan
Kenya
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Latvia
Lebanon
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Malawi
Maldives
Mali
Mauritius
Mexico
Morocco
Myanmar
Nepal
New Zealand
Nicaragua
Norway
Pakistan
Paraguay
Poland
Romania
Russian Federation
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Slovenia
South Africa
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Sweden
Switzerland
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
United Republic of Tanzania
United States of America
Uruguay
Viet Nam
Zaire
Zambia
Zimbabwe

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*/ For the list of participants, see TD/B/SEM.1/INF.1.

2. The United Nations Environment Programme was represented at the Seminar. The International Trade Centre UNCTAD/WTO was also represented at the Seminar.

3. The following specialized agencies and related organizations were represented at the Seminar:

International Labour Organisation
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
International Monetary Fund
Universal Postal Union
International Telecommunications Union
World Intellectual Property Organization
United Nations Industrial Development Organization
The World Trade Organization was also represented at the Seminar.

4. The following intergovernme tal organizations were represented at the seminar:

Arab Labour Organization
Arab Maghreb Union
Commonwealth Secretariat
European Community
European Free Trade Association
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Organization of African Unity
Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries
Permanent Secretariat of the General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration

5. The following non-governmental organizations were represented at the seminar:

General Category

International Chamber of Commerce
International Confederation of Free Trade Unions

6. The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa and the United Towns Agency for North-South Cooperation attended at the special invitation of the Secretariat.

EXPERTS

Mr. Akhtar Hasan KHAN, Secretary, Ministry of Education, Islamabad, Pakistan
Mr. H.M.A. ONITIRI, Professor of Economics, UNDP Coordinator, Lagos, Nigeria
Mr. I. YAMAZAWA, Professor of Economics, Japan Centre, University of Birmingham, United Kingdom
Ms. S.S. PAGE, Professor of Economics (Senior Lecturer), Overseas Development Institute, Regent's College, London, United Kingdom

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كيفية الحصول على منشورات الامم المتحدة

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